

ista. The crowd was royally entertained by Miss
bley, who, in her unassuming and charming

Jonesboro.
Miss Laura Toland has returned home from a pleasant visit to Forsyth.

Miss Ida Thomas, of Forsyth, returned home a few days ago.

Messrs. Homer Sims, A. C. Blalock, G. D. Stewart, T. Kemsey, Rod Morrow, Captain W. H. Chapin, and J. M. McCall, of the Georgia National Guard, arrived at Chatsworth yesterday.

Miss Annie Dobbs is spending some time with Mrs. J. D. Dobbs, in Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Tignor, of Rome, are visiting in the city.

Miss Ada Hutcheson spent the day in Atlanta yesterday.

Mr. Lee Betts, of Dodge county, is with relatives in this county.

Miss Alice Hodnett, of Haralson, is visiting Colonel C. W. Hodnett.

Miss Eva Murphy, of Florida, visited Dr. McKun's office yesterday.

Misses Julia Coleman and Florence Newton, of Haralson, are spending some time with Colonel Davis and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coleman, of Atlanta, are visiting his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Coleman, of Haralson.

Miss Mary Fuller, of Atlanta, is visiting Mrs. W. Crawford.

Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Davidson returned home from the district conference at Hampton.

Mr. A. B. Rives is in the gate city today.

Miss Cleo Walker, who has been spending some time with her sister, Mrs. J. O. Blalock, has left for Raleigh.

Mr. T. M. Moyer, who has spent some time in the gate city, has returned home.

Miss Kittle Chatfield is visiting friends in Stockport.

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Lawn Party at Dalton.

One of the most enjoyable affairs of the season was the lawn party at the residence of Mr. John H. Dalton, which was held on the lawn of the residence of Mr. John H. Dalton, which was held on the lawn of the residence of Mr. John H. Dalton.

[illegible][illegible]

When the shade of anxiety grew deeper, and, sitting over and placing his hand on my knee his mouth to my ear, he whispered: "But, I say, Jess, don't you think it's a little soon to nominate old Jeff?"

Shipping Cats to Mobile.

In the Chicago Globe.

There is little use for a cat in a business place that makes a specialty of steam-heating. A few weeks ago one strayed into such an establishment on Lake street, and with tail erect rubbed its side against the leg of an occupant of the seat. The man, who purred a little, turned his three-cornered eye round, and said, in the friendly tone of the cat: "How do you do?"

"Where in the thunder did you come from?" said

the clock, as he "struck out" on the cat, made him raise his spine and stiffen his tail. Yes, this's good luck. Here is a cat come to us. Keep him. Ain't he a daisy?" They all agreed he was a daisy, and that the cat should be carefully cultivated "for luck."

The cat at once became a favorite, and made him at home among the iron pipes, joints, and valves, and for a few days grew fatter, sleeker, and friendlier. Business boomed. The cat had brought "luck," and he was for the time the mascot of the establishment. A few days later the cat was dead. Inquiry and close search failed to discover whereabouts. The only trace of the mascot cat

the statement of a packer that he had seen carefully curled up in a partially packed box was destined to Mobile, Ala., the box having shipped the previous day after having been and securely nailed up.

Three weeks later a letter was received from Mock acknowledging the receipt of the box, the following postscript being appended to the communication:

then box opened and goods unpacked a lean, grizzly, gray, emaciated cat crawled out of it, with a very weak voice said, "Meow." We fed no cats, and the inventory failed to contain one of cats. We held him subject to yarder. He was awfully dry and hungry. We fed and held him and charged you with the expense we return cat by freight or express. Do not him as we have plenty of cats."

Within an hour after the receipt of the letter a telegram was sent to the Mobile house to return the cat by express. The mascot arrived safely in due and is once more purring among the steers, but it will be weeks before he is as fat as he when he was packed and shipped to the Gulf pen. The box was fourteen days on the way,

S. L. R. Simmons
Liver
Regulator

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, biliousness and despondency, all of which are the offshoots of a diseased Liver.

Save Time! Save Health! Save Money!

Obtaining this valuable medicine always in the future. As a safe and thorough purgative, tonic and cathartic, it is always important, and recent

NOTHING TO EQUAL IT.
Have sold Simmons Live Regulator for the
six years. My customers pronounce it the best
used. One customer whose health was in a
dysed condition, from a very bad and stubborn
case of Dyspepsia, used the Regulator and was en-
couraged I am using it myself for Torpid Liver,
and nothing to equal it, and highly recom-
mend it. — C. P. HISEY, Druggist, Edinburg, Va.
It is impudently copied. Examine and see that you
get the genuine. Disguised from all brands and
names by our red Z. To mark on front of
box, and on the side of seal and wrapper.

PARSON SAL

CHAPTER I.

THE girl with the golden braid ion stepped forth from the crowd, tossed her shawl, the garb of her life, from her head, and, planting firmly in front of her antagonist a "You're making a mistake, Mr. You've been told a falsehood. I was a glass of beer with a fellow."

"Fellow!" screamed the woman, dare you call him 'fellow,' Sal? You're all of you know what a 'fellow' don't you?"

The crowd uttered a hoarse cry of began to drag in toward the woman, again as two policemen forced the ward the central figure.

"Now, Mother, be a woman, go on up. You know I had to lock you up last night for fighting with your husband."

"Ugh!" cried the woman, "that gentleman's my brother. Will you hand, sir?"

"No! No fear!"

The policeman's answer seemed every dormant evil passion in the

"What!" she shouted, "you say you? You lout, you cowboy! You you—"

"Now, then, drop that," interrupted the officer, walking toward her, and then in a more persuasive tone, "Why do home?"

"Me go home? Not much! D' I've been fed on sheep's milk?"

A powerfully built man, with a shaggy mouth, who had been idly regaling the scene, here intervened.

"Me go home? Not much! D' I've been fed on sheep's milk?"

hear me! Go on, I say," he added, ng his remarks with a blow.

Mrs. Flanagan slunk away, and as a girl who had been coming by Sal out the contest whispered: "Let coming!"

Sal followed the direction of her son's eyes, colored, and turned away. A tleman in clerical costume approached of the men raised their hats, but he acknowledged the salute with a curious on the girl's retreating back. He turned down an archway exactly opposite the crowd had taken up, and through a doorway on the right. His movements were watched by

"Did you see him looking at you, Susie?" the elder girl made no reply, but on her companion's arm tightened.

"I'm watching to see him light his pipe. It's shameful to be blind if I fail. I watch here every night," she said in a low, dreamy voice; "while he sits there his boots and pictures I watch. I so think he can't come to no harm w'at I watch. Why don't he light the last pipe?"

"Hush! come back, Liz! Stoop-lower."

The two girls remained motionless.

corner of the blind was lifted for a moment as it was dropped and might strike the air, as if by magic, suddenly be-
with bells.

"What are they ringing for, Liz?"

"Don't you know, Sam? It's the new come in. You must have heard the love best in the world and then wish. Saily, how cold you are. You're sh-

"Let's go back to the fire."

"There were some fresh, each black beneath a huge cauldron of boiling tar. The street was already paved, and in a few the men would be at their work again. The asphalt cut the cold air, and the stamping it down to an even crust bubbled and fizzed, and the huge fire

out a hard glare, giving a weird aspect shapes fitting the scene. The street was lot, the inhabitants of Pearce's Kettle tributing a large percentage of the

the entrance through an old gateway, a relic of medieval London, quite isolated from the rest of Hoxton Rents formed a little colony, bounded by a disused burial ground, and the bare walls of a grimy church, St. Andrew's, Willoughby & Judd's. All of the inhabitants of the place who ever did any work, were employed by Sal and Liz earning good money in their printing shop. It was through this establishment that their patron, Rev. Claude Eden, I became acquainted with his finance man, Mr. Barham. Sal was at first daunted by old Herbert Barham, senior partner in Ham's printing works—Willoughby & great rival. Eden had been the n

In Pearce's Rents he had chosen to repent. Between the curacy of a fashionable West End church and the incumbrance of a large family, he had chosen to bridge it. His decision had been taken suddenly, in a moment of enthusiasm, only a few days after the world had received the encouragement of his engagement.

Rosalie Barham. Eden wished to elevate the poor, and to instill some sweetness and comfort into their lives, and he commenced by visiting in their midst. So far the results had not been very encouraging. They tolerated him because he "wasn't a bad sort," and therefore he had not even the satisfaction of being

having Miss Barham's sympathies. That night they had parted, if not in anger, at least in vexation. "I hate them," she had said with a frown, "and I shall never see them again." Her pretty head, wearied to death with her lover's everlasting dissertations on the subject of the "rights of man,"

Edmon was well aware that Rosalind meant nothing by that remark. Its significance was attributable to something that had occurred earlier in the evening. In the

covered the photograph of a handsomely dressed girl, with the word scratched beneath. Eden explained that was one of his parishioners, to whom he lent the book, and he could not imagine the photograph had found its way between the leaves.

His rooms were exactly above the ap-
to the hovels where the inhabitants of 4
Rents dwelt. From the archway bene-
squalid courts branched out in all dire-
so tortuous and so treacherous that the
whom business often called to that q-
spread their investigations in

Even himself had never dared explore their mysteries. From his room on the morning of the new year, he could hear drunken oaths and shrieks that characterized the nightly carnival. As the jests, ribald blasphemies, fell, willy nilly, on his ears, a great depression seized him. He rose and

up and down the room. There was no light the lamp; the whole apartment was illuminated by the glare from the furnaces. As he passed the window he raised a corner blind and looked out. "By Jove, what a she makes!" The two girls, Sal and her sister Liz, had returned to the fires, and

standing a little in the foreground in the glare of the light. It would have been to imagine a more becoming background rich beauty than the flames and the smoke. She was a girl of splendid physique upon whom town life so far had its unhealthy pall in vain. Sprung

her father had forsaken the soil that had
brought him fortune in the great city. In common
with many others he had failed; but his failure
had been his daughter's gain, for she, while
living the health and strength of the country,
had acquired that mental nimbleness that

With head thrown defiantly back and on her hips, she harangued the crowd had gathered around. Her hair was pebbled, and in its decoration, by some instinct, she had avoided her commonplace excesses. It contained no orn

a shawl of a faded maroon shade, that gave an aspect almost Oriental to her head and shoulders. Open at the front, the shawl exposed the perfect proportions of her young figure, clad in the dress of that same maroon shade. She was there the personification of perfect physical beauty.

Without letting the blind drop Eden forth his hand and took from a bracket a photograph of Miss Barham. For seconds he stood looking from one girl to the other, and then with a sudden exclamation of impatience threw down the photograph, lit the lamp. He took from his desk a small bundle of manuscript, rumpled and contemplated the number of pages necessary to complete his book. He wrote laboriously, driving his

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ATLANTA, GA., JULY 30, 1888.

Interesting Views.

Editor Richardson, of Macon, who always
turns to THE CONSTITUTION when he wants
an interesting subject for his columns, gives
in parallel columns our opinions of Mayor
Hewitt. The result is that his editorial col-
umns appear to be wonderfully brightened
up, shining by reflection, as it were.

The truth is, our opinions of Mayor
Hewitt are as various as his characteristics.
One of them performs like a crank, and we
say so; the next, he acts like a statesman
and we frankly say so. There is no costive-
ness in our opinions; we throw them in
with all the news of the day gathered far
and near, as a species of lagniappe. Our
readers, among whom we are proud to
mention Editor Richardson, are welcome to
form for what they are worth.

They are not infallible, to be sure, but
when Editor Richardson resurrects them
from his scrap-book to enliven his editorial
columns, we feel that they do not lack in-
terest.

WALSH WHITMAN, who has been seriously
ill, is better. This reminds us that the
really modern poet is never too ill to get his
gun off.

A Hot Weather Crank.

The other day, when Chicago was swel-
tering in the midst of a hot wave, a young
man walked into a police station and asked
to be locked up as an embezzler.

Out of his abundant caution the officer in
charge was moved to ask a few questions.
His visitor told him that he had borrowed
\$500 and had not been able to return it.
The policeman was not quite certain that
this made out a case of embezzlement, but
he locked the young man up until the charge
could be investigated.

An hour later the prisoner called the offi-
cer to the door of his cell and asked him for
a drink of water. It was passed through the
grating, and the man fell to the floor
stone dead.

Upon investigation it was found that the
young man was respectable and popular, and
his only trouble was about a little mat-
ter of borrowed money which he was unable
to repay.

The only way to account for such a case
is to set it down to the weather. The man
who tries to carry the activity and business
methods of December into July and August
is bound to suffer. He is liable to become
unbalanced at any moment, and then fol-
lows some act of folly or crime. The hot
weather cranks are abroad in the land, and
we must look out for them.

The last trust is making another tremen-
dous effort to destroy by taxation the cotton
seed oil industry of the south. The mem-
bers of the trust are confident for their success
on the vote of the northern democrats who are
in the southern press.

The Cotton Movement.

The New York Financial Chronicle, in
its weekly review of the cotton movement,
says that for the week ending last Friday
the total receipts have reached 8,023 bales,
against 10,062 bales last week, 7,036 bales
the previous week and 6,410 bales three
weeks since, making the total receipts since
the first of September, 1887, 5,488,907 bales,
against 5,204,670 bales for the same period
of 1886-7, showing an increase since Sep-
tember 1, 1887, of 284,238 bales.

The exports for the week reached a total
of 27,285 bales, of which 14,819 were for
Great Britain, 7,218 for France and 2,238
to the rest of the continent.

The total sales for forward delivery for the
week are 330,400 bales. For immediate de-
livery the total sales foot up 4,606 bales, in-
cluding 3,430 for export, 2,970 for consump-
tion.

The imports into continental ports have
been 18,000 bales. There is a decrease in
the cotton in sight of 315,283 bales as com-
pared with the same date of 1887, a decrease
of 239,283 bales as compared with the cor-
responding date of 1886 and a decrease of
278,735 bales as compared with 1885.

The old interior stocks have decreased
during the week 3,280 bales and are 5,113
bales more than at the same period last year.
The receipts at the same time have been
2,037 bales more than the same week last
year, and since September 1 the receipts at
all the ports are 110,204 bales more than
for the same time in 1886-7.

The total receipts from the plantations
since September 1, 1887, are 5,493,270
bales, in 1886-7 were 5,184,556 bales, in
1885-6 were 5,340,448 bales. Although the
receipts at the ports for the past week were
8,023 bales, the actual movement from
plantations was only 4,729 bales, the balance
being taken from the stocks at the interior
ports. Last year the receipts from the plan-
tations for the same week were 1,330
bales and for 1886 they were 1,870 bales.

The increase in amount in sight as com-
pared with last year's is 537,423 bales, the
increase as compared with 1885-6 is 426,035
bales, and the increase over 1884-5 is
1,289,160 bales.

The Chronicle says that the speculation
in cotton for future delivery at New York
has been fitful and unsettled in tone for the
week under review, with some irregularity
in the course of prices. On Monday there
was fresh manipulation of August options,
but continued favorable weather for the
growing crop and the report that cotton is
to be brought from Liverpool to deliver on
August contracts caused, on Tuesday, a
general decline.

On Wednesday the next crop advanced,
with active dealings in September options,
on the reduced stock in southern ports and
the belief that the new crop will come for-
ward slowly. On Thursday there was re-
newed buoyancy in prices for this crop, and
some improvement in the next.

Friday morning notices for delivery on
August contracts were in order, and they
came out to the extent of nearly 60,000
bales, pausing a weak opening; but as these
notices were mostly stopped, there was a
general decline.

quick advance of ten points for August, but
the next crop showed only slight improve-
ment, and the whole market relaxed into
dullness, though the close was very steady.
Cotton on the spot met with a small demand
for home consumption. On Monday the
sales made public for the previous week,
and not before reported, were 3,465 bales
for export and 304 for home consumption.

The Chronicle's telegrams from the south
indicate that the weather conditions have
continued favorable to cotton. The outlook
is quite satisfactory at present, especially
in Texas.

There is a very funny thing going on in
New York society. Everybody is losing his
dog and offering a reward for it. This is
the latest fad. Those who have no dog
can advertise a lost one for a very small
sum.

Hardships of Italian Immigrants.
The committee appointed by congress to
investigate the evils resulting from Italian
immigration has unearthed some very inter-
esting facts.

One of the witnesses examined said that
an agent persuaded him to come to this
country by promising him work at a dollar
and a half a day. He borrowed just enough
money to pay his passage, and landed in
New York, where the Italian contractors
offered him work at fifty cents a day. He
refused the offer because it would not keep
himself and family from starving, and
threw himself upon the charity of a benev-
olent society. When asked if he would
work for seventy-five cents a day he gave
an affirmative answer. He also said that
he had had several opportunities slip because
he had no money to pay his fare to the
places where the work was going on.

It was the belief of the committee that
this man, and thousands in his condition,
had been enticed to this country by con-
tractors who intended to take advantage of
their helplessness, and secure their labor for
a nominal sum.

This whole matter of immigration, Italian
and otherwise, deserves a close investigation.
It is unjust to our people and to the im-
migrants to bring paupers to this country to
make slaves of them.

The fact that Major McKinley has really
been invited by southern democrats to make
speech in the south will create consterna-
tion among the republican organs who have
been waving the bloody shirt about the
matter.

Statesmanship Tells.
The effects of the oleomargarine tax
ought to be a warning to the small states-
men who control legislation. It was not
imposed as a revenue tax, for there was
already a vast and growing surplus in the
treasury when the tax was levied, but it
was imposed for the purpose of preventing
the people from using a cheap and whole-
some article of food.

It was imposed in the interest of the
dairymen of the north and west who send to
market a vast amount of butter adulterated
with lard and tallow. The argument em-
ployed by those who favored the tax was
that the law would drive the manufacturers
of oleomargarine out of existence.

In this direction a serious attempt was
made to prove that oleomargarine was un-
wholesome as food, but this was abandoned,
and those who voted for the law knew that
they were voting to tax one industry for the
benefit of another.

But the law is a total failure. All that
it has accomplished is to add to the revenue
of the government. Consumers appear to pre-
fer oleomargarine to questionable butter, and
the result is that the revenue which the
government derives from the tax on oleo-
margarine is continually growing.

Statesmanship will tell.
ZOLA has been made a knight of the
legion of honor in Paris. The driver of
one of our night-soil carts would probably
be made a member of the academy.

A GREAT many Maine republicans pro-
pose to vindicate the soil sowing by voting
for Cleveland. Will Editor Halstead take
notice?

France and the Confederacy.
The young southerners who are now
taking the places of their fathers on the
stage of active life are only too ready to de-
nounce secession as an act of folly. In the
light of history the effort made by the south
to establish an independent government ap-
pears to have been unwise and rash in the
extreme, but the leaders of the movement
had good reason to believe that they would
be strongly backed by more than one Eu-
ropean power.

If it had not been for the strong abolition
sentiment in England, it is probable that
the government of that country would have
recognized the confederacy. France, too,
was anxious to extend active aid to the
young nation. A recent work by Mr. John
Bigelow, the American consul general in
France during the war, gives an interesting
chapter of heretofore unpublished history.

According to Mr. Bigelow, Mr. Slidell
made a very favorable impression upon Louis
Napoleon. He was so successful in his
diplomacy that the emperor privately ad-
mitted that he sympathized with the con-
federacy, and that he was willing to have
Mr. Slidell and his government profit by
the fact, so long as it could be kept secret.
So loans were negotiated in Paris, and
several war vessels were built in French
ports for the confederates. If the southern
armies after 1863 had continued to succeed
in the field France would in all probability
have recognized the confederacy. But the
onward march of the union troops changed
the whole course of events. Then there
was another unfortunate obstacle. The
federal representatives in France managed
to prevent the sailing of the confederate
vessels until it was too late for them to be
of much use. Mr. Slidell was so indiscreet
as to write a letter in which he spoke too
freely of the emperor's confederate sym-
pathies. After that Louis Napoleon turned
the cold shoulder to his confederate friends.
He was willing that some things should be
done in the dark, but he was not willing to
bear the responsibility for them in the light
of day.

Suppose, however, that everything had
moved along smoothly, and that the French
had succeeded in firmly establishing Maxi-
millian in Mexico. In that event it can
hardly be doubted that Marshal Bazaine
would have marched a large army to the
relief of the confederates, and the French
navy would have raised the blockade of our
ports. In return for this friendly aid the
confederacy would have been expected to

stand by the new Mexican empire, and the
Monroe doctrine would have been a thing
of the past.

These schemes have a magnificent look
on paper, and it is no wonder that they im-
pressed our confederate statesmen. But the
outcome in 1863 was very different from the
following year. The fortunes of war
changed the complexion of affairs at home,
and the activity of the federal ministers
and agents revolutionized public opinion
abroad. The confederacy and Maximilian's
empire went down with a crash, and a few
years later Louis Napoleon was a crownless,
broken-hearted exile.

To the young men who are now growing
up, and have learned the story of the con-
federacy from northern histories, this frag-
mentary chapter cannot fail to prove inter-
esting. If it leads them to pursue their
studies in this direction they may come to
the conclusion that their fathers who wore
the gray did not enter upon an altogether
hopeless and foolish struggle. And they
may come to this conclusion without any
sacrifice of loyalty to the union and the old
flag.

COUNT DE LEBESSEY, now eighty years old,
has been dancing attendance upon Mrs. Frank
Leslie in Paris. The old count pronounced
Mrs. Leslie the most charming woman of his
age, and she made them even by predicting
that the count would live to see the Panama
canal finished. So it was truly old.

THE REV. DR. MOSES HOGG, of Richmond,
who is now visiting England, writes home that
he is astonished to find that the great London
dailies never report the proceedings of reli-
gious bodies. Even when an international
evangelical conference is held, and the pro-
ceedings are entirely alone, leaving the pro-
ceedings to be reported in the religious week-
lies. Naturally Dr. Hogg is disgusted, and he
will return to this country with a higher opin-
ion of our newspapers.

EDITORIAL CONSTRUCTION: Those who feel an
interest in the manufacturing development of At-
lanta will learn with pleasure that the O. A. Smith
Chemical works, recently destroyed by fire, will be
reconstructed on a firmer and more extensive basis.
Mr. O. A. Smith has merged his chemical works with
the Clifton Chemical and Phosphate company, and
the manufacture will be transferred to the new
five grounds of the Clifton company, on the Georgia
railroad east of the city. The Clifton company
already produces a large number of sheep and
thirty tons of sulphuric acid. An acid plant
will be built, and the process of the best
northern factories will be adopted. While using
the Clifton works will continue the manufac-
ture of phosphates and fertilizers.

It is very interesting to see such an enterprise
succeed. It is a magnificent plant and an
addition of capital to the city. The Clifton
company is Mr. B. B. Richards, president of
the Atlanta National bank, and the name of such
a success is a sure guarantee of the success of
the enterprise. We congratulate our city on the restoration of the
chemical works, and our working people for the
work that it will give them.

What Would You Call Him?
EDITORIAL CONSTRUCTION: I may be consid-
ered as a long time in the hands of the
which has often been answered, but I ask it, never-
theless, for information. If a man have a son, and
that son has a son, and all three have the same
name, and you find a man named Smith, and the
father, Jr., what would you call the grandson?

Let Mr. McKinley Lecture.
From the Augusta Chronicle.
The Salt Springs Chautauqua will prove a
valuable educator of the people if it shall open up
a discussion of public questions, and if it shall
present a more liberal opinion on the part of the people.
The tariff in its political phase is hardly a subject to be
handled at this meeting near Atlanta, but even
as a great economic problem, which will be
thought and written and discussed since the
days of Alexander Hamilton, the tariff is worthy
the closest study of scholars and statesmen.

The success of Messrs. Mills and Morgan have
put the people to thinking. That view of the
subject could not have been placed in a stronger light.
The coming of Mr. McKinley, should the invitation
to him be accepted, will be looked for
with interest. He is a clear and a conservative
republican—a type in itself rare enough to invite
interest north or south. He is an expert, so far as
the tariff is concerned, his special study being wool
and iron, and although he is not satis-
fied in his entire views by
even his republican colleagues, he has given the
subject close study, and has come to his own
sensible, honest statesmanship. He does not wave
the banner of protection, but he does not wave
the standard of the free trader, but he does wave
the banner of the party. He is a man who has
been enough to be a democrat. Why not let him come
to Georgia?

We cannot disguise the fact that whatever our
own views about the tariff, the tariff is a
subject which may be only wounded, and if so
it will be dangerous. I shot for his head.

Like Father, Like Son.
From the Philadelphia Express.
A dry goods clerk who recently disappeared
mysteriously has been heard from in Texas. Many
years ago that clerk, who was a little above the
average, was sent to shift for himself. The
grass widow secured a divorce and married a rich
and popular citizen. A few years ago the son mar-
ried a beautiful young woman, and the young wife
was far from happy. Two children were the result
of the union. A few months ago the clerk received
a note from a stranger requesting an interview at a
certain resort. On going thither the father and son
met face to face, after a lapse of over a score of
years. The father, after deserting his wife and son,
went west, finally settling in Texas, where he
became a successful business man, and was now
plainly showing the stuff of which he was made
by proposing that his son imitate his example of
many years ago. Singly enough, the cowardly
father was now a man of courage, and the young
man, who had been a clerk, was now a man of
business. The young wife had returned to her pa-
rents' home.

Now Who Says Woman is Inquisitive?
From the Philadelphia Record.
When Mrs. Hattie Davis entered suit for
divorce in Chicago on Monday, the unique fact
brought to light that she did not know her husband's
first name. She had been married, she said, for
as long as she could remember, and she had never
known him to tell her his name. She had only
known him as "the man who married me."

THE SUN'S TICKET.
From the N. Y. Sun, July 28th.
1892.
Democratic Nominations and Platform.
For vice-president: Henry Woodfin Grady of
Georgia.
Platform: Democracy.
CHUNKS OF ICE.

A fashionable London woman recently ap-
peared with a silver bucket twined around her
waist. Philadelphia has fifty bucket shops—enough
to accommodate all the people in that city who
want to be robbed.

**"Sophia Jane Richardson, Eighth Pennsylv-
ania Reserve,"** was the inscription upon a gold medal
presented to her by the city of Philadelphia. It was
the inscription upon a gold medal won by a
Pittsburg girl. It means that she was the regis-
ter's "war baby," and was born in camp January
1, 1861.

John Francis Charles Herold, of Baltimore,
set a good example to people of contemplating
suicide. Before he took the fatal dose of laudanum he paid
all his bills, and left a letter in the most
respectable condition and left the most minute di-
rections as to his funeral and burial.

A Liverpool justice recently sentenced a
man to seven years' penal servitude and his wife to
the same punishment for life for robbing a child,
a little girl whom they kept imprisoned in a
dark cellar and had beaten, burned with a hot
poker and had otherwise abused.

A few days ago notice was sent from the in-
terior department calling upon a person in Iron-
sides, Fla., to pay three cents for an excess of two
hundredths of an acre of land included in his
homestead claim. As the person actually drank placed
under arrest, the notice was sent by registered
mail, costing twelve cents. Uncle Sam is out
on this collection.

Miss Mattie McGrath, of Baton Rouge, La.,
conducts a large job printing establishment with
skill and ability. She is a well-to-do young woman,
and avoids pl.

The oldest working journalist in Europe is
Selvage, who is now seventy years old. He began
his newspaper career several years ago on the
Leads Mercury, and is still connected with that
journal.

Mrs. Rebecca Taylor, mother of the late
Bayard Taylor, though in her nineties, is a well-
preserved old lady. She visited Westchester the other
day to see the handsome memorial window to her
son in the new public library.

Attorney General Garland is an enthusias-
tic sportsman. At Hominy Hill, his country home
in Arkansas, he has a fine collection of "sinking
tackle, with handsomely mounted rifles and shot-
guns. He has also a pack of fox hounds.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Card From Mr. Hoke Smith.
EDITORIAL CONSTRUCTION: It was said that
Tom Gorman might run and that Hoke Smith might
enter the race and that Harry Jackson might con-
sent to the use of his name. But it is now known
that Mr. Smith would not come out, and that if he
did, he would not come out, and that if he did, he
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HOW 1

The Drones
World In

Who Clothes The
Why Do Th
Credit is

How do they do
"They tell not, in
yet they wear sun
yes, even now, wh
of the realm is so
They have neith
nor expectations, y
no longer tempts t
small hor the

How do they do it? Of course it is a little bit of this does not know he is doing it. He does not tell people about the in- does it do away with ing. This is the qu- it?

You know who is a little description, w- sloness are here in

you have never stopped
them, or wondered
idleness and change
thermometer fluctuates
They carry an umbrella
rain, or the sun is be-
ninety degree man-
They carry a cane d-
of their waking hours
the proper contrast w-
You never saw them
don't know that they

Their linen would be \$2 diamond, and their high and as well starborn that way. Yet interest in a lastory has not their name did they stock upon keep them starved? Their hat, or hats too, are always stylish second hand goods.

was more than
day and all they had
Where did they get it
so does the drone, that
he made enough money
did.

Then the clothes!
how nobby the pattern
they change with the
and excite the admirals
glad to know he has ar
tra occasions, and who

neckties—and other
and beautify the mar
get these things? Had
or does he find them in
you don't know, and th
belief that the drone d
But where does he ea
occasionally, even if he
Does he eat at the hote
nish him occupation
leisure moments? No
does the

Then, sumit up and
though don't worry about
it doesn't worry the dream
as serene and smoothly
your ice.

But there is an enigma
when the world fits
mind that it has
upon long enough the
his coat and hustle to cover
now imagines comes to life
And it will be a case

of unpaid bills.

IT IS I

A Ten-Cent Circus Will
This V
The ten-cent combination
Shields's circus has arri
will open for a season of
The attraction has fav
its during other hot days
ways caught a good busi
The small boy and oth

PIEDMONT CH
Programme of Exercises and Lectures and
Henry Louis Smith, David
3:30 p. m. Band concert.
4 p. m. Lecture "German
versities," Dr. J. H. Kirklin
sity.
7:30 p. m. Musical prelude

He Was a P
An old man went swaggering down our streets last Saturday morn-
ing, muttering, which could be heard
were enough to convince a crowd of
prodigy.
"Shay, Jim," he said, "I've been
only two parties, republican and
democratic." "Yes, Bill," answered
him. "Well, I'll just bet you're the
smartest man in Georgy."

"Now, you just tell the hender me from bein' elected the fourth ward?"

"Oh, you could be elected."

"Well, I've just got 'enough Jumbo Hunter from gettin' booze."

"Of course you have, Bill."

"I'll tell yer confidenter is the very man yat's smart."

Grover Cleveland fur prised.

"That yer are, Bill."

Bill, yer a tramp."

They dodged into a saloon that was the last seen of the

The New Mission

Mission Sunday schools to the people, and a great that line has been manifested years. Another one was a yesterday afternoon at half past young men's prayer meeting Presbyterian church, but

They secured rooms on the
fams and Alexander streets,
ternoon established their mis-
which consisted of songs
conducted by Rev. N. Keft
the Third Presbyterian church
Mr. J. W. Nix, the super-
ing charge of the mission.

The mission starts out members, and bids fair to grow.

The Building Here

The building formerly used as a high school, which was sold to Mr. W. R. Jones for \$100,000, has been completely down and removed.

The Girls' High school building, which is adjacent to the high school, is being rapidly finished and will be a fitting and prosperous institution.

The fire ladders were out about half past eight o'clock. The fire department was summoned to box 11. The fire engine first arrived at the fire, which was located in a fruit store belonging to a man named Kelly. The fire was a small one, but it was very hot, and the chemical engine was used to extinguish it in a very short time. The damage to the store was very small.

The company ordered four, arrived. The engine is a beauty doubt, serve its purpose well.

MISCELLANEOUS.

If you have an idea of purchasing
A WATCH!
Note the Prices in—
OUR WINDOWS
—TODAY—
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
Jewellers, 21 Whitehall St.,
top 1st col. 8p.

WM. LYCETT'S ART SCHOOL & CHINA
DECORATING WORKS,
67½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga. (Established 1877.)
Reduced prices for instruction during the summer
months. Oil, water-color, crayon and china painting
taught. Cool studios. Correspondence invited.
Pricing and Gilding China for Amateurs a specialty.
Best assortment of art material at New York prices.
Practical information to young ladies desiring of
teaching decorative art. 1st col.

44 Marietta St.

What about that birthday (or
is it a wedding) present which
you feel under obligations to
make? Isn't it time you were
giving it your serious consideration?
We have some nice
things. Come in and see us.

J. R. WATTS & CO.,

Jewellers and Opticians.

OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE

1st col. 8p. on frets.



TENTS!
Manufactured by
A. EIGENZINGER,
12 E. Hunter, Atlanta, Ga.

W. R. JONES & CO.
PRACTICAL SLATE ROOFERS.
Plain and ornamental roofing done in the best
manner and repairing old slate roof a specialty.
Address: Box 316, Atlanta, Ga. Office 12 Loyd street.
dim-1col-8p.

THE WEATHER REPORT

Daily Weather Report.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE: BUREAU SERVICE U. S. A.,
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, July 29-8 p. m.
All observations taken at the same moment of
actual time each place.
Observations taken at 9 p. m.—Seventy-fifth Meri-
dian time.

STATIONS.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Clouds.	Remarks.
Mobile.	30.04	74.2	W.	0.00	0.00	0.00	Part.
Montgomery.	30.00	72.1	N.W.	0.00	0.00	0.00	Cloudy.
New Orleans.	30.02	74.0	S.W.	0.00	0.00	0.00	Clear.
Galveston.	30.02	72.0	S.W.	0.00	0.00	0.00	Clear.
Palm Beach.	30.02	76.0	N.E.	0.00	0.00	0.00	Cloudy.
Tampa.	30.02	74.0	N.E.	0.00	0.00	0.00	Clear.
Corpus Christi.	30.02	74.0	N.E.	0.00	0.00	0.00	Clear.
Brownsville.	30.02	74.0	N.E.	0.00	0.00	0.00	Clear.
Rio Grande.	30.02	74.0	N.E.	0.00	0.00	0.00	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

TIME OF OBSER- VATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Clouds.	Remarks.
7 a. m.	30.12	78.0	N.	0.00	0.00	0.00	Clear.
7 p. m.	30.04	70.0	N.	0.00	0.00	0.00	Cloudy.
Maximum Thermometer.		82.0					23
Minimum Thermometer.		66.0					10
Total Rainfall.							0.00

Cotton Belt Bulletin.

Observations taken at 6 p. m.—Seventy-fifth Meri-
dian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Clouds.	Remarks.
Atlanta, Ga.	30.12	78.0	N.	0.00	0.00	0.00	Clear.
Columbus, Ga.	30.12	78.0	N.	0.00	0.00	0.00	Clear.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	30.12	78.0	N.	0.00	0.00	0.00	Clear.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	30.12	78.0	N.	0.00	0.00	0.00	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.12	78.0	N.	0.00	0.00	0.00	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.12	78.0	N.	0.00	0.00	0.00	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.12	78.0	N.	0.00	0.00	0.00	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	30.12	78.0	N.	0.00	0.00	0.00	Clear.
San Francisco, Cal.	30.12	78.0	N.	0.00	0.00	0.00	Clear.

Note.—Barometer reduced to sea level.
The F indicates the precipitation in inches.
*Trace.

DILES, FISTULA AND ALL RECTAL DIS-
eases treated by a patent process. No loss
of time from business. No knife, surgery or
caustic. A RAPID CURE GUARANTEED. Invo-
luntary fecal discharges cured.
J. R. JACKSON,
Office 214 Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

FRANK X. BILEY, E. B. THOMAS,
FUNKEL DIRECTORS.

UNDEVELOPED AND UNPAID
No. 61 Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 780.
1st col. 8p. on weather.

MEETINGS.

Notice to Stockholders.

OFFICE ATLANTA & FLORIDA RAILROAD CO.
A special meeting of the above body is called for
Monday evening the 30th inst. for the purpose of
considering the report of the Board of Directors
and the annual meeting of the stockholders of the
Atlanta and Florida Railroad will be held in Atlanta
August 1, 1888, at 10 a. m.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed
on August 1st. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. K. HARRISON, Secretary.

6th Georgia Battalion of Artillery, Veterans.

Reunion and banquet at Savannah, Ga. Thurs-
day, August 2, 1888. Excursion trains will leave
Union depot at 8 a. m. will stop at all stations.
Reserve Detachment and Non-coms to take on members
and friends, return at 8 p. m.

Atlanta Lodge, No. 30, K. of P.

A special meeting of the above lodge is called for
Monday evening the 30th inst. for the purpose of
considering the report of the Board of Directors
and the annual meeting of the stockholders of the
Atlanta and Florida Railroad will be held in Atlanta
August 1, 1888, at 10 a. m.

JOHN Y. DIXON, G. C.

MORE ABOUT STREETS.

Additional Information Upon this
Interesting Subject.

Mr. Michael Mahoney, Commissioner of
Public Works, Tells of the Work
Which is Going On.

The article in yesterday's CONSTITUTION
about the streets of Atlanta may be somewhat
added to and explained by additional infor-
mation collected. The information came from
a gentleman well acquainted with the
working of streets in every shape and form,
and shows up the streets of Atlanta in their
true light.

COMMISSIONER MAHONEY TALKS.
Meeting Mr. Michael Mahoney, com-
missioner of public works, a CONSTITUTION re-
porter interviewed him concerning the streets
and obtained a great deal of additional infor-
mation.

All the work which is done on the streets
and sewers of Atlanta is under the strict su-
pervision of Mr. Mahoney, and his knowledge
of the management of such work is very great.

He reports the streets to be in better condi-
tion than they have been for years, and thinks
that of all things Atlanta possesses none are
of more value than her streets.

"To about what extent has the work on
sidewalks and curbing been carried?"
"Well, an inspection of the clerk's books
shows that over forty thousand feet of curbing,
and about eight miles of brick sidewalk have
been put down since January 1, 1888. Some
of the sidewalks in the city are made of
asphalt, but these are comparatively few."

"What is the cost of putting down curbing
and sidewalks?"
"The contract for laying the curbing was
let to G. W. Johnson, of Lithonia, at 20 cents
per lineal foot. The brick is laid by Thomas
Jackson at 38 cents per square yard. The ex-
penditure up to date on curbing and sidewalks
amounts to \$18,760."

"Are the materials used of a solid and sub-
stantial nature, and calculated to stand the
wear and tear pretty well?"
"Yes, indeed," said Mr. Mahoney, "the ma-
terials are the very best the state affords. The
granite is from the beds at Lithonia, and the
brick from the yards of the Chattahoochee
Brick company."

"Is there much work now being done on the
streets?"
"Yes, the contractors, Messrs. Johnson &
Jackson, are kept extremely busy. Enough
sidewalks and curbing has been passed up to
them to keep them busy for some time to
come. There are now on the streets, on ordi-
nary streets nine or ten squads of men, all the
time kept busy filling, grading and shaping the
streets. This work is going on in all the wards
of the city, and by all Atlanta will be in a
better condition in regard to her streets than
ever before in her history."

"Can you give some idea as to the appropria-
tions and expenditures?"
"There has been appropriated for work on
specific streets ordinary the sum of \$30,875
for this year. Of this amount, \$2,200 have
been expended up to date. This shows how
rapidly the work is being done. The appropria-
tion for rubble stone, macadam and bel-
gium bricks from January 1st to date is \$170,
500. Of this amount \$85,000 have been ex-
pended."

"Of what nature are the improvements now
being placed upon the streets?"
"A great deal of the work is in permanent
improvements. Parts of many streets have
been repaved with macadam; many from
Mitchell to Hunter, Mitchell from Man-
gum to Central railroad, Marietta from
Cannon to the city limits, Washington
from Hunter to Richardson; Peachtree, from
Ellis to Baker, Brotherton, from Thompson to
Forsyth; Brotherton, from Whitehall to
Forsyth, and Capitol avenue, from Fair to
Forsyth. These have been laid with rubble stone;
Capitol Place, Cumley, from Washington to
Capitol Avenue; South Pryor, from Richardson
to Georgia avenue, and South street, from
Cumley to Glenn."

"There have been laid 25,312 lineal feet of
guttering throughout the city this year, and
about two miles of belgium brick."

"You may say," said Mr. Mahoney, "that
the streets are in fine shape, condition, and im-
provements are being made upon them as rap-
idly as possible."

"In connection with the subject of streets,
could you not give some information in regard
to the system of sewerage now being tried in
Atlanta?"

"Yes, and I do so with a great deal of plea-
sure," said he. "The sewers of the city are in
better condition now than they have been in
the last ten years; and the old system of
sewerage is rapidly being replaced by a new
and better system. The new system is taking its
place."

"Can you give some idea of the cost of the
sewers and the appropriations for that work?"
"There has been appropriated \$3,200 for sewer
assessment sanitary sewers. The property
owners are assessed according to the number
of front feet of property to pay for these sew-
ers. There are four such sewers which have
been built in this way this year; viz: One on
Houston street from Courtland to Valentine;
one on White street from Ivy to East
Ellis street from Ivy to Butler; and one on
Windsor street from Dawson to Richardson.
About \$2,000 of the appropriation have been
expended."

"For ordinary sewers the city has appropriated
\$2,700 and of this amount \$11,189 have been
expended."

"These sewers are called city sewers. The
Butler street branch sewer has been com-
pleted also, two sewers on Crane street, one
from Cash to Harris, and one from Alexander
to Baker. The sewer on Loyd street is in
course of construction. It has been completed
from Cumley to Richardson, and will be ex-
tended to Alice street."

"The city contemplates, and in fact, has al-
ready decided, to build sewers from Jones to
Cumley, from White to Glenn, and from
Pryor to Windsor. Thus you can easily see
upon what a mammoth scale the sewer build-
ing of Atlanta is carried on."

"Will you please describe briefly the system
now in use?"
"Well, to begin with, it is the best system I
have ever seen. It is superior in every particu-
lar to the one formerly in use in Atlanta, and
its adoption is proving a great benefit to the
city."

"The sewers are egg-shaped, being round at
the top, and having a very narrow bottom. It
is impossible to describe them perfectly unless
you can see them. The sewer is made of iron
pipes, and is laid in a perfectly straight line,
which prevents the collection and retention of
any matter in it. Under the old sys-
tem, the sewers were made of brick, and were
not laid in a straight line, and the pipes were
not so much as in the new system. The ma-
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them out are great improvements in them-
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